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1953

June 10

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CONCORD, N:H.

Mr. Arnold J. H. Chency Chief of Law Emforcement Fish and Game Department State House Armex

Doar Sir:

In a latter of June 5, 1953, you have inquired whether the Director may issue a special hunting and fishing license, as provided by Lams 1953, c. 103, to service personnel who are on "pass" as distinguished from those who are on "leave or furlough." We answer in the negative.

There is a clear and well understood distinction between the military status designated by "pass" and that intended by the term "leave or furlough". The fermer connetes simple permission to be chent from one's place of duty for a limited time, not in excess of 12 hours, A R 600 - 115, par. 5(c). Time spent on pass is not credited against leave guaranteed by the Armed Forces Lacve Act of 1946 (Tit 27 U.S.C. c. 31a). It does not carry with it commutation of rations, nor of quarters. In general, the pass is the authority under which services personnel may be about from their stations at times when their services are not actually required.

Leaves or furleughs are granted under the authority of the Armod Percon Act of 1945, cited above. The right to a leave or furleugh is carned by satisfactory service; once earned it is guaranteed by the statute.

It is granted on fermal orders, and carries with it commutation of retiens and quarters. Generally, leave or furlough covers an extended period, and is analogous to the civilian vacation.

Laws 1953, c. 103, insefar as it deals with servicemen is practically a re-enactment in terms of Laws 1943, c. 180. In the law

In. Armold J. H. Cheney -2
Lest cited the identical term "leave or fung understanding that in the administration tinetical between "Beave and furlough" and

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lest cited the identical term "leave or furlough" was used. It is my understanding that in the administration of that statute the distinction between "seave and furlough" and "pass" set forth above was recognized, and the law was held to apply only to those military paratimed who were on leave or furlough. No legal reason is perceived why the present statute requires a broader interpretation.

Very truly yours,

Warren E. Waters Assistant Attorney General

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